[XXIII^d. YEAR.] THE [N°. 1167.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1768.

LETTERS *from a* FARMER *in* PENNSYLVANIA, *to the Inhabitants of the* British *Colonies.*

LETTER V.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

PERHAPS the Objection to the late Act impoſing Duties upon Paper, *&c.* might have been ſafely reſted on the Arguments drawn from the univerſal Conduct of Parliaments and Miniſters, from the firſt Exiſtence of theſe Colonies to the Adminiſtration of Mr. *Grenville*.

What but the indiſputable, the acknowledged excluſive Right of the Colonies to tax themſelves, could be the Reaſon, that in this long Period of more than One Hundred and Fifty Years, no Statute was ever paſt *for the ſole Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue on the Colonies?* And how clear, how cogent muſt that Reaſon be, to which every Parliament, and every Miniſter, for ſo long a Time ſubmitted, without a ſingle Attempt to innovate?

England in Part of that Courſe of Years, and *Great-Britain* in other Parts, was engaged in fierce and expenſive Wars; troubled with ſome tumultuous and bold Parliaments; governed by many daring and wicked Miniſters: Yet none of them ever ventured to touch the *Palladium* of *American* Liberty. Ambition, Avarice, Faction, Tyranny, all revered it. Whenever it was neceſſary to raiſe Money on the Colonies, the Requiſitions of the Crown were made, and dutifully complied with. The Parliament, from Time to Time, regulated *their* Trade, and that of the reſt of the Empire, to preſerve their Dependencies, and the Connexion of the whole in good Order.

The People of *Great-Britain*, in Support of their Privileges, boaſt much of their Antiquity; yet it may well be queſtioned, if there is a ſingle Privilege of a *Britiſh* Subject, ſupported by longer, more ſolemn, or more uninterrupted Teſtimony, than the excluſive Right of Taxation in theſe Colonies. The People of *Great-Britain* conſider that Kingdom as the Sovereign of theſe Colonies, and would now annex to that Sovereignty, a Prerogative never heard of before. How would they bear this, was the Caſe their own? What would they think of a new Prerogative claimed by the Crown? We may gueſs what their Conduct would be, from the Tranſports of Paſſion into which they fell, about the late Embargo laid to relieve the moſt emergent Neceſſities of State, admitting of no Delay; and for which there were numerous Precedents. Let our Liberties be treated with the ſame Tenderneſs, and it is all we deſire.

Explicit as the Conduct of Parliaments for ſo many Ages, is, to prove that no Money can be levied on theſe Colonies, by Parliament, for the Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue, yet it is not the only Evidence in our Favour.

Every one of the moſt material Arguments againſt the Legality of the *Stamp-Act*, operates with equal Force againſt the Act now objected to: But as they are well known, it ſeems unneceſſary to repeat them here.

This general one only ſhall be conſidered at preſent: That tho' theſe Colonies are dependent on *Great-Britain*; and tho' ſhe has a legal Power to make Laws for preſerving that Dependance, yet it is not neceſſary for this Purpoſe, nor eſſential to the Relation between a Mother-Country and her Colonies, as was eagerly contended by the Advocates for the *Stamp-Act*, that ſhe ſhould raiſe Money upon them without their Conſent.

Colonies were formerly planted by warlike Nations, to keep their Enemies in Awe; to relieve their Country, over-burthened with Inhabitants; or to diſcharge a Number of diſcontented and troubleſome Citizens. But in more modern Ages, the Spirit of Violence, being, in ſome Meaſure, if the Expreſſion may be allowed, ſheathed in Commerce, Colonies have been ſettled by the Nations of *Europe* for the Purpoſes of Trade. Theſe Purpoſes were to be attained by the Colonies raiſing for the Mother-Country thoſe Things which ſhe did not produce herſelf; and by ſupplying themſelves from her with Things they wanted. Theſe were the *National Objects* in the Commencement of our Colonies, and have been uniformly ſo in their Promotion.

To anſwer theſe grand Purpoſes, perfect Liberty was known to be neceſſary; all Hiſtory proving, that Trade and Freedom are nearly related to each other. By a due Regard to this wiſe and juſt Plan, the Infant Colonies, expoſed in the unknown Climates and unexplored Wilderneſſes of this new World, lived, grew, and flouriſhed.

The Parent Country, with undeviating Prudence and Virtue, attentive to the firſt Principles of Colonization, drew to herſelf the Benefits ſhe might reaſonably expect, and preſerved to her Children the Bleſſings on which thoſe Benefits were founded. She made Laws obliging her Colonies to carry to her all thoſe Products which ſhe wanted for her own Uſe; and all thoſe raw Materials which ſhe choſe herſelf to work up. Beſides this Reſtriction, ſhe forbad them to procure *Manufactures* from any other Part of the Globe; or, even the *Products* of *European* Countries, which alone could rival her, without being firſt brought to her. In ſhort, by a Variety of Laws, ſhe regulated their Trade in ſuch a Manner, as they thought moſt conducive to their mutual Advantage, and her own Welfare. A Power was reſerved to the Crown of *repealing* any Laws that ſhould be enacted. The *executive* Authority of Government was lodged in the Crown and its Repreſentatives; and an *Appeal* was ſecured to the Crown from all Judgements in the Adminiſtrations of Juſtice.

For all theſe Powers, eſtabliſhed by the Mother-Country over her Colonies; for all theſe immenſe Emoluments derived by her from them; for all their Difficulties and Diſtreſſes in fixing themſelves, what was the Recompence made them? A Communication of her Rights in general, and particularly of that great one, the Foundation of all the reſt—that their Property, acquired with ſo much Pain and Hazard, ſhould be diſpoſed of by * none but themſelves, ---or, to uſe the beautiful and emphatic Language of the ſacred Scriptures, "that they ſhould ſit every Man under his Vine, and under his Fig-Tree, AND NONE SHOULD MAKE THEM AFFRAID." †

Can any Man of Candour and Knowledge deny, that theſe Inſtitutions, from an Affinity between *Great-Britain* and her Colonies, that ſufficiently ſecures their Dependance upon her? Or, that for her to levy Taxes upon them, is to reverſe the Nature of Things? Or, that ſhe can purſue ſuch a Meaſure, without reducing them to a State of Vaſſalage?

If any Perſon cannot conceive the Supremacy of *Great-Britain* to exiſt, without the Power of laying Taxes to levy Money upon us, the Hiſtory of the Colonies and of *Great-Britain*, ſince their Settlement, will prove the contrary. He will there find the amazing Advantages ariſing to her from them---the conſtant Exerciſe of her Supremacy---and their filial Submiſſion to it, without a ſingle Rebellion, or even the Thought of one, from their firſt Emigration, to this Moment---and all theſe Things have happened, without an Inſtance of *Great-Britain* laying Taxes to levy Money upon them.

How many *Britiſh* Authors ‡ have demonſtrated that the preſent Wealth, Power, and Glory of their Country, are founded upon theſe Colonies? As conſtantly as Streams tend to the Ocean, have they been pouring the Fruits of all their Labours, into their Mother's Lap. Good Heaven! And, ſhall a total Oblivion of former Tenderneſſes and Bleſſings be ſpread over the Minds of a wiſe People, by the ſordid Acts of intriguing Men, who covering their ſelfiſh Projects under Pretences of Public-Good, firſt enrage their Countrymen into a Frenzy of Paſſion, and then advance their own Influence and Intereſt, by gratifying that Paſſion, which they themſelves have baſely excited?

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* The Power of taxing themſelves was the Privileges of which the *Engliſh*, were, WITH REASON, PARTICULARLY JEALOUS. *Hume's* Hiſtory of *England*.

† Mic. iv. 4.

‡ It has been ſaid in the Houſe of Commons, when Complaints have been made of the Decay of Trade to any Part of *Europe*, "That ſuch Things were not worth Regard, as *Great-Britain* was poſſeſt of Colonies that could conſume more of her Manufactures than ſhe was able to ſupply them with."

"As the Caſe now ſtands, we ſhall ſhew that the *Plantations* are a Spring of *Wealth* to this Nation, that they *work* for us, that their Treaſure *centers all here*, and that the Laws have tied them faſt enough to us; ſo that it muſt be through our own Fault and Miſmanagement, if they become independent of *England*."

DAVENANT *on the Plantation Trade.*

"It is better that the Iſlands ſhould be ſupplied from the Northern Colonies than from *England*, for this Reaſon; the Proviſions we might ſend to *Barbados*, *Jamaica*, &c. would be unimprov'd Product of the Earth, as Grain of all Kinds, or ſuch Product, where there is little got by the Improvement, as Malt, Salt, Beef and Pork; indeed, the Exportation of Salt-Fiſh thither would be more advantageous, but the Goods which we ſend to the *Northern Colonies*, are ſuch, whoſe *Improvement* may be juſtly ſaid, one with another, to be near Four-Fifths of the Value of the *whole Commodity*, as Apparel, Houſhold Furniture, and many other Things." *Idem.*

"*New-England* is the moſt prejudicial Plantation to the Kingdom of *England*; and yet, to do Right to that moſt *induſtrious Engliſh* Colony, I muſt confeſs, that tho' we looſe by their unlimited Trade with other foreign Plantations, yet we are very great Gainers by their direct Trade to and from *Old-England*. Our yearly Exportations of *Engliſh* Manufactures, Malt, and other Goods, from hence thither, amounting, in my Opinion, to *Ten Times* the Value of what is imported from thence; which Calculation I do not make at Random, but, upon *mature Conſideration*, and, peradventure, upon *as much Experience in this very Trade*, as any other Perſon will pretend to; and therefore, whenever Reformation of our Correſpondency in Trade with that People ſhall be thought on, it will, in my poor Judgment, require GREAT TENDERNESS, and VERY SERIOUS CIRCUMSPECTION."

Sir JOSIAH CHILD's *Diſcourſe on Trade.*

"Our Plantations ſpend moſtly our *Engliſh* Manufactures, and thoſe of *all Sorts almoſt imaginable*, in *prodigious Quantities*, and employ near *Two Thirds of all our* *Engliſh Shipping*; ſo that we have *more People* in *England*, by reaſon of our Plantations in *America*." *Idem.*

Sir JOSIAH CHILD ſays, in another Part of his Work, "That not more than Fifty Families are maintained in *England* by the refining of Sugar." From whence, and from what *Davenant* ſays, it is plain, that the Advantages here ſaid to be derived from the Plantations by *England*, muſt be meant chiefly of the continental Colonies.

"I ſhall ſum up my whole Remarks on our *American* Colonies, with this Obſervation, that as they are a certain annual Revenue of ſeveral Millions Sterling to their Mother-Country, they ought carefully to be protected, duly encouraged, and every Opportunity that preſents, improved for their Increment and Advantage, as every one they can poſſibly reap, muſt at leaſt return to us with Intereſt." BEAWES's *Lex Merc. Red.*

"We may ſafely advance, that our Trade and Navigation are greatly increaſed by our Colonies, and that they really are a Source of Treaſure and Naval Power to this Kingdom, ſince *they work for us*, and *their Treaſure centers here*. Before their Settlement, our Manufactures were few, and thoſe but indifferent; the Number of *Engliſh* Merchants very ſmall, and the whole Shipping of the Nation much inferior to what now belongs to the Northern Colonies only. *Theſe are certain Facts.* But, ſince their Eſtabliſhment, our Condition has altered for the better, almoſt to a Degree beyond Credibility.——Our MANUFACTURES are prodigiouſly increaſed, chiefly by the Demand for them in the Plantations, where they AT LEAST TAKE OFF ONE HALF, and ſupply us with many valuable Commodities for Exportation, which is as great an Emolument to the Mother Kingdom, as to the Plantations themſelves."

POSTLETHWAYT's *Univ. Dict. of Trade and Commerce.*

"Moſt of the Nations of *Europe* have interfered with us, more or leſs, in divers of our Staple Manufactures, within Half a Century, not only in our Woollen, but in our Lead and Tin Manufactures, as well as our Fiſheries." *Idem.*

"The Inhabitants of our Colonies, by carrying on a Trade with their *foreign Neighbours*, do not only occaſion *a greater Quantity of the Goods and Merchandizes of* Europe *being ſent from hence to them*, and a greater Quantity of the Product of *America*, to be ſent from them hither, *which would otherwiſe be carried from, and brought to* Europe *by Foreigners*, but an Increaſe of the Seamen and Navigation in thoſe Parts, which is of great Strength and Security, as well as of great Advantage to our Plantations in general. And though *ſome of our Colonies* are not only for preventing the *Importations of all Goods of the ſame Species they produce*, but ſuffer particular Planters to *keep great Runs of Land in their Poſſeſſion uncultivated*, with Deſign to prevent new Settlements, whereby they imagine the Prices of their Commodities may be affected; yet, if it be conſidered, that the Markets of *Great-Britain* depend on the Markets of ALL *Europe in general*, and that the *European* Markets *in general*, depend on the Proportion between the *annual Conſumption* and the *whole Quantity* of each Species *annually produced* by ALL *Nations*; it muſt follow, that whether we or Foreigners are the Producers, *Carriers*, Importers and Exporters of *American* Produce, yet their reſpective Prices in *each Colony* (the Difference of Freight, Cuſtoms and Importations conſidered) will always bear Proportion to the *general Conſumption* of the *whole Quantity* of each Sort, *produced in all Colonies*, and *in all Parts*, allowing only for the uſual Contingencies that Trade and Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures are liable to in all Countries." *Idem.*

"It is certain, that from the very Time Sir *Walter Raleigh*, the Father of our *Engliſh* Colonies, and his Aſſociates, firſt projected theſe Eſtabliſhments, there have been Perſons who have found an Intereſt in *miſrepreſenting* or leſſening the Value of them.——The Attempts were called chimerical and dangerous. Afterwards many malignant Suggeſtions were made about ſacrificing ſo many *Engliſhmen* to the obſtinate Deſire of ſettling Colonies in Countries which then produced very little Advantage. But as theſe Difficulties were gradually ſurmounted, thoſe Complaints vaniſhed. No ſooner were *theſe Lamentations* over, but *others* aroſe in their Stead; when it could be no longer ſaid, that the Colonies were *uſeleſs*, it was alledged that they were not *uſeful enough* to their Mother Country; that, while we were loaded with Taxes, they were abſolutely free; that the *Planters* lived like *Princes*, while the Inhabitants of *England* labored hard for a tolerable Subſiſtence." *Idem.*

"Before the Settlement of theſe Colonies," ſays *Poſtlethwayt*, "our Manufactures were few, and thoſe

Hitherto *Great-Britain* has been contented with her Prosperity. Moderation has been the Rule of her Conduct. But now, a generous and humane People, that so often has protected the Liberty of *Strangers*, is inflamed into an Attempt to tear a Privilege from her own Children, which, if executed, must, in their Opinion, sink them into Slaves: And, for what? For a pernicious Power not necessary to her, as her own Experience may convince her, horribly dreadful and detestable to them.——

It seems extremely probable, that when cool dispassionate Posterity, shall consider the affectionate Intercourse, the reciprocal Benefits, and the unsuspecting Confidence, that have subsisted between these Colonies and their Parent Country for such a Length of Time, they will execrate with the bitterest Curses, the infamous Memory of those Men, whose pestilential Ambition unnecessarily, wantonly, first opened the Sources of civil Discord between them; first turned their Love into Jealousy; and first taught these Provinces, filled with Grief and Anxiety to inquire,

"*Mens ubi materna est?*"

Where is maternal Affection?

A FARMER.

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but indifferent. In those Days we had not only our Naval Stores, but our Ships from our Neighbours. *Germany* furnished us with all Things made of Metal, even to Nails. Wine, Paper, Linens, and a Thousand other Things, came from *France*. *Portugal* supplied us with Sugar; all the Products of *America* were poured into us from *Spain*; and the *Venetians* and *Genoese* retailed to us the Commodities of the *East-Indies*, at their own Price."

"If it be asked, Whether Foreigners, for what Goods they take of us, do not pay on *that Consumption*, a great Portion of our Taxes? It is admitted they do."

POSTLETHWAYT'S *Great-Britain's True System.*

"If we are afraid that One Day or other the Colonies will revolt, and set up for themselves, as some seem to apprehend, let us not *drive* them to a *Necessity* to *feel* themselves independent of us; as they *will* do, the Moment they perceive that *they can be supplied with all Things from within themselves*, and do not need our Assistance. If we would keep them still dependent upon their Mother Country, and in some Respects *subservient* to their *Views* and Welfare; let us make it their INTEREST always to be so."

TUCKER *on Trade.*

"Our Colonies, while they have *English* Blood in their Veins, and have Relations in *England*, and WHILE THEY CAN GET BY TRADING WITH US, the *stronger* and *greater they* grow, the *more* this *Crown* and *Kingdom* will *get* by them; and nothing but such an arbitrary Power as shall make them desperate, can bring them to rebel."

DAVENANT *on the Plantation Trade.*

"The Northern Colonies are not upon the same Footing as those of the South; and, having a worse Soil to improve, they must find the Recompence some other Way, which only can be in Property and Dominion. Upon which Score, any Innovations in the Form of Government there, should be cautiously examined, for Fear of entering upon Measures, by which the Industry of the Inhabitants be quite discouraged. 'Tis ALWAYS UNFORTUNATE for a People, either by CONSENT or upon COMPULSION, to depart from their PRIMITIVE INSTITUTIONS, and THESE FUNDAMENTALS, by which they were FIRST UNITED TOGETHER."

Idem.

"All wise States will well consider how to preserve the Advantages arising from Colonies, and avoid the Evils. And I conceive that there can be but Two Ways in Nature to hinder them from throwing off their Dependence; *One*, to keep it out of their *Power*; and, the *other*, out of their *Will*. The *First* must be by *Force*; and the *latter*, by *using them well*, and keeping them employed in such Productions, and making such Manufactures, as will support themselves and Families comfortably, *and procure them Wealth too*, and at least not prejudice their Mother-Country.

Force can never be used effectually to answer the End, *without destroying the Colonies themselves*. Liberty and Encouragement are necessary to carry People thither, and to keep them together when they are there; and Violence will hinder both. Any Body of Troops, considerable enough to awe them, and keep them in Subjection under the Direction too of a needy Governor, often sent thither to make his Fortune, and at such a Distance from any Application for Redress, will soon put an End to all Planting, and leave the Country to the Soldiers alone, and, if it did not, *would eat up all the Profit of the Colony*. For this Reason, arbitrary Countries have not been equally successful in planting Colonies with free Ones; and, what they have done in that knid, has either been by Force, at a vast Expence, or *by departing from the Nature of their Government*, and *giving such Privileges to Planters* as were *denied to their other* Subjects. And I dare say, that a few prudent Laws, and a little prudent Conduct, would soon give us far the greatest Share of the Riches of all *America*, perhaps drive many of other Nations out of it, or into our Colonies for Shelter.

There are *so many Exigencies* in all States, *so many foreign Wars*, and *domestic Disturbances*, that these *Colonies* CAN NEVER WANT OPPORTUNITIES, if they watch for them, *to do what they shall find their Interest to do*; and therefore we ought to take all the Precautions in our Power, that it shall never be *their Interest* to act against that of their native Country; an Evil which can no otherwise be averted, than by keeping them *fully employed* in such Trades *as will increase their own*, as well as our Wealth; for it is much to be feared, if we do not find Employment for *them*, they may find it for *us*. The Interest of the Mother-Country, is always to keep them dependent, and so employed; and it requires all her Address to do it; and it is certainly more *easily* and *effectually* done by *gentle* and *insensible* Methods, than by *Power* alone."

CATO'S *Letters.*

VIENNA, *August* 29.

THE great Cause between the French East-India Company, and M. de Bussy, having been determined in favour of the latter, he soon after sent a Letter to his Advocate M. Gabier, in which, after thanking him for his good Offices, he gave him his Choice to accept of 20,000 Crowns in ready Money, or a Rent Charge of 1000 Crowns per Annum.

Sept. 9. Yesterday at Six in the Evening, the Duke de St. Elizabeth, the Neapolitan Ambassador Extraordinary, went in State to the Castle of Schonbrun, where he was received by the Great Officers of the Court, the Foot Guards being under Arms, and the Noble German and Hungarian Guards forming a Lane through the Apartments. He was first admitted to an Audience of the Emperor, and then to that of the Empress Queen, of whom he made a solemn Demand of the Archdutchess Maria Josepha, in Marriage for the King his Master. After this, her Royal Highness was introduced into the Audience Chamber, on which she made a deep Courtsey to her August Mother, who informed her, she had given her Consent to the Demand that had been made. Then the Archdutchess received from the Ambassador a Letter from his Sicilian Majesty, and a Picture of that Monarch, which was immediately fastened to her Royal Highness's Breast by the Mistress of her Houshold, the Countess of Lerchenfeld. There was a Ball at Night, opened by the Emperor and the future Queen, and afterwards a Supper of several Tables.

STOCKHOLM, *Sept.* 4. The Government has given Notice to all trading Persons whom it may concern, that the Negociation for renewing the Treaty of Peace, between the Republic of Venice, and the Regency of Algiers, is broke off, and War declared on both Sides.

LONDON, *September* 22.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Erfurt, Aug. 28.

"In the Church of the Petersbourg Benedictines, here is shewn, the Tomb of Louis, Count Gleichen, of the illustrious House of Swartzbourg, which had given an Emperor to Germany. The Count was made Prisoner in an Engagement against the Saracens, and suffered a long and severe Captivity. As he was at Work one Day in the Gardens of the Sultan, he was accosted and asked some Questions by his Master's Daughter, who was walking there. The agreeable Person of the Count, and his Address in working, so greatly pleased the Princess, that she promised to set him free, and go off with him, provided he would marry her. "I have a Wife and Children," answered he.---"That signifies nothing," says she, "the Custom of my Country allows a Man to have several Wives." The Count was not obstinate, he acquiesced to this Reason, and gave her his Promise. The Princess made Use of such Speed and Address to release him from his Captivity, that they were soon ready to embark on board a Ship. They arrived safely at Venice. The Count there found one of his Domestics, who had been travelling about, to gain Intelligence of him, and was informed by this Servant, that his Wife and Children were well. He hastened immediately to Rome, and after having ingeniously related what had happened, he obtained of the Pope a solemn Permission to keep both his Wives. This happened in the Year 1240, and in the Pontificate of Gregory XI. If the Holy Father shewed himself indulgent, the Count's Wife was no less complaisant; for she greatly caressed the Saracen Lady, who had been the Cause of her recovering her dear Husband, and conceived for her Rival a peculiar Tenderness. The Saracen Princess made a suitable Return to all her Civilities; and being herself sterile, she tenderly loved the great Number of Children the Countess bore.—At Gleichen is still shewn the Bed whereon the Count and his Two Wives lay. After their Death, they were all Three buried in the same Tomb, as appears by the following Epitaph:

"Here lie the Bodies of Two rival Wives, who with unparallelled Affection loved each other as Sisters, and me extremely. The one fled from Mahomet to follow her Husband; the other was willing to embrace the Spouse she had recovered. United by the Ties of matrimonial Love, we had, when living, but one matrimonial Bed, and in our Death only one Marble covers us.

Sept. 24. When the last Letters were received from the Grenades, it was currently reported, that all the Spanish Ports, in the West-Indies, would be shut to the Importation of African Slaves by the English; the French of Martinico having left no Stone unturned to possess themselves entirely of that lucrative Trade.

It was Yesterday strongly reported, that Advice had been received from Senegal, that the French were building a Fort on the Banks of that River, and that the Governor of that Place was not in a Condition to oppose them, on Account of the Garrison being so much reduced by Sickness; how far this Report may be true, Time will soon determine, as several Ships are daily expected from that Part of the World.

Sept. 25. It is said that the Right Hon. Philip Tisdall, Esq; Principal Secretary of State, and Attorney General, in Ireland, is appointed Lord Chancellor of that Kingdom.

This Morning several Agents for the American Colonies had a long Conference with the Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne, at his Lordship's House in Hill-Street, Berkley-Square.

Sept. 28. Prince Lewis of Wolfenbuttle, Brother to Prince Ferdinand, and who was Governor to the Stadtholder during his long Minority, still continues at the Head of the Cabinet in Holland; the Favourite of his Master, and the Darling of the People.

A few Days ago sailed from Brest, Three Dutch Transports laden with Ammunition and Stores, under Convoy of the Duc de Grammont Frigate of 36 Guns, for the Isle of Goree, on the African Coast; the Frigate had Three Companies of Foot on board.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Campbelton, Scotland, dated September 10.

"It is with Pleasure I now send you a Confirmation of the Accounts formerly mentioned, of the Success of our Vessels in fishing on the Coast of Newfoundland. The Sloop Stonefield, in which I am concerned, arrived here the 28th ult. from Newfoundland in Sixteen Days. She has killed, and brought home (though very late in getting there) 12,000 Fish. The rest of our Town-Vessels have likewise got each from 10 to 14,000. As this is the first Trial of the Kind, we are much taken with our Success, and are now very busy in preparing for our next Outfits."

Oct. 1. Letters from Leghorn mention, that a great Number of Jews were embarking from different Ports of Italy, and the Levant, with Intention to settle in Corfica, where People of all Nations are received with open Arms, provided that they bring Money or the Arts with them.

Letters from Constantinople of the 11th ult. say, "The Plague, which had spread itself but little in the Capital, has, within a few Days past, made great Progress; so that there is not one Quarter of the Metropolis free from it."

October 2. Yesterday an Express arrived at St. James's, with Advice of the Death of her Royal Highness Mary, Princess of Hesse-Cassel, Daughter of the late King, and Aunt to his present Majesty. Her Royal Highness was born Feb. 22, 1722, and was married July 28, 1740, to his Serene Highness Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel; by whom she had Nine Three Sons, viz. 1. William, Hereditary Prince, Viceroy of Norway. 2. Charles, a Lieutenant-General, &c. in the Service of the King of Denmark. 3. Frederick, a Colonel of a Hessian Regiment.

It is remarkable, that no less than Four Persons of the Blood Royal of England have died in less than One Year and Eleven Months, viz. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, Oct. 31, 1765; Prince Frederick, youngest Brother of his present Majesty, Dec. 29, 1765; the Duke of York, Sept. 17, 1767; and lastly, the Princess of Hesse the same Month and Year.

Letters from Rome mention, that the Pope has lately had the Misfortune to lose the finest Set of Medals in Europe: They had been collecting many Ages, and were deposited in his Chamber for Security; but it seems some Person of Taste found Means to remove them. It is added, that his Holiness has offered his Plenary Absolution, and a Reward to the Virtuoso who stole them, in case he will bring them back.

They write from Newfoundland, that his Majesty's armed Schooner St. John, had taken Seven New-England small Craft, smuggling with the French at Miquelon, and carried them into Placentia, where they were condemned.

Oct. 3. Considerable Wagers are now depending in the City, that there will be more Scotch Members to represent the Counties, Cities, or Boroughs in England, in the next Parliament, than has been known since the Union.

October 4. They write from Brest, 2000 Tons of Ship Timber had just arrived there, in Swedish Transports, from the Baltick, for the Use of the King's Dock-Yards.

It was this Morning reported, that the East-India Company's Troops had lately defeated a Body of the Morattoes, and totally dispersed them.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 7.

The Commissioners for carrying into Execution the Articles of Agreement formerly entered into between the Honourable the Proprietors of Pennsylvania and Maryland, for ascertaining the Limits of this Province and the Lower Counties, and Maryland, met lately, at Christiana Bridge, and confirmed the Lines that have been for many Years past running out; which finishes their Business. The Lines are marked by Stones set up along the same, every Mile; and the Western Line, which divides this Province from Maryland, is extended some Miles beyond the Meridian of Pittsburgh, which is something short of Five Degrees West from the River Delaware, granted to Pennsylvania.

Piscataway, November 25, 1767.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Snow AMITY, *Capt.* John Sowerby, *from* Whitehaven, *and to be sold at a very low Advance, for Bills, Cash, or Tobacco,*

A PARCEL of GOODS, to the Amount of £. 380 prime Cost, consisting of *Kendal* Cottons, *British* Osnabrigs, *Irish* Linens and Felt Hats. They are divided in small Packages, therefore may suit those who may only want a Part of such Articles.

(4w) JOHN BAYNES.

December 4, 1767.

CAME to the House of the Subscriber, at the Sign of Prince *Ferdinand*, within Three Miles of *Susquehanna* Lower Ferry, on the 30th of *November* last, a small fiz'd Man, on Pretence of being after a Runaway.——His Mare giving out, stopt to feed her, and told he would leave the Mare, 'till he return'd from the Ferry aforesaid, in order to give Notice to stop the Runaway—which he accordingly did; but, as the said Fellow did not return for his Mare, 'tis concluded he himself must be such a Person as he pretended looking after.—He said he came from *Port-Tobacco*: Had on a blue Surtout Coat, a close bodied brownish Cloth coloured ditto; a flowered Velvet Jacket, Cloth Breeches, with ribb'd Stockings, and good Shoes, a fine Hat and Wig. In a Word, he had the Appearance of a Gentleman.——The Mare he left with me, is very small; of a Bay Colour, without Brand, or other discernable Mark; has a Blaze in her Face, and appears to be old and of little Value: She had on an old Saddle and Bridle. Whoever applies for the above Mare (in Three Weeks after Date) shall have her again, on proving Property, and paying Charges, on applying to

JOHN RODGERS.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Robert Dowey*, living at *South-River-Neck*, taken up as a Stray, a Sorrel GELDING, about 14 Hands high; has a bald Face, Three white Feet, and a long switch Tail, branded on the near Shoulder with the Letter W.

The Owner, on proving Property, and paying Charges, may have him again.

December 21, 1767.

To be SOLD to the highest Bidder, on the Premises, on Tuesday the 1st Day of March *next, if fair, if not, the next fair Day, and so on till Sale is made, for Cash, or Tobacco,*

PART of a Tract of LAND, called ALLISON's ADVENTURE, containing 194 Acres, more or less, on which is a good Dwelling-House, 20 by 16, with a Stone Chimney, plank'd above and below, with Stairs, and a ceiled Shed at one End; a framed Barn covered with Shingles, 50 by 22 with a good Threshing Floor, a Kitchen, Quarter, Corn-House, Cellar, with a House over it, and a large Garden and Yard paled in, with about 150 large bearing Apple Trees, and about 40 or 50 bearing Cherry Trees, some Peach Trees, and Meadow Ground plenty. Likewise Three Negroes, some Cattle, Sheep, and sundry Houshold Goods. Any Gentleman inclinable to purchase the same, may apply to the Subscriber, living near the Mouth of *Monokasy*.

*** Five Months Credit will be given, on giving good Security, if required.

(v3) JAMES GORE, senior.

Baltimore-Town, Jan. 6, 1768.

WHEREAS a Packet of Letters, directed to *Brian Philpot*, was, about the Middle of *August* last, delivered to the Skipper of a Boat, belonging to *Little Choptank*, bound for *Baltimore*, by Captain *Fox* from the *West-Indies*, then lying in *Chester-River*; which said Packet has never been received. I shall therefore be obliged to any Person, into whose Hands it may have fallen, that they will send the same to me, as it contains Papers of some Consequence.

MARY PHILPOT.

Prince-George's County, *Jan.* 10, 1768.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living within Four Miles of *Bladensburg*, an Apprentice Lad, named DAVID HENNIS, by Trade a Cordwainer and Tanner, near 18 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, of a ruddy Complexion, with dark brown Hair, tied behind: Had on, when he went away, a spotted Swanskin Jacket, a black Broad Cloth ditto, pretty much worn, an Osnabrig Shirt, a Pair of old Buck-skin Breeches, and Osnabrig Trowsers, a Pair of white Yarn Stockings, a Pair of Fall Shoes, with Buckle-Straps, and an old Felt Hat, very much worn.

Whoever takes up said Apprentice, and brings him to the Subscriber, or secures him in any Jail, shall receive a Reward of Thirty Shillings, if taken in the County, if out of the County, Forty Shillings, paid by

RICHARD BEALL.

January 1, 1768.

RAN away from the Subscriber, in *November* last, an *Irish* Convict Woman, named MARY FLOYD. She was imported in *October* 1766, in the *Randolph*, Capt. *Price*. She is of a middle Stature, thin visag'd, has light brown Hair, a fresh Complexion, and is very bold and talkative. Her Dress is uncertain, as she has been harboured and entertained a considerable Time in the City of *Annapolis*.

Whoever takes up the said Convict Servant Woman, and commits her to any Jail, shall receive a Reward of FOUR DOLLARS, on applying to

EDMUND JENNINGS.

STRAY'D or STOLEN out of the Corn Fields of *James Cooper*, living near *Annapolis*, on the Night of the 25th of *November* last, a Bay Horse, about 12 Hands and an Half high, Three Years old, shod before, and lame in the off Shoulder. He is neither marked or branded; but he has been seen since he went away.——Whoever delivers the above Horse to the Owner, shall receive a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS.

STRAY'D or STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 11th of *December* last, a Bay MARE, about 13 Hands high; has a Star on her Forehead, a switch Tail, and several Saddle Spots: She paces, trots, and gallops, and is branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with the Letter O.

Whoever brings the above Mare to *Newport*, in *Charles* County, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS Reward, on applying to

(v4) ZEPHANIAH MURPHEY.

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Boteler*, near *Broad-Creek*, taken up as a Stray, a Bay MARE, about 13 and an Half Hands high, branded with the Letters T C on the near Shoulder and Buttock, has a low paired hanging Mane, and both hind Feet white, appears to be about 10 Years old.

The Owner may have her again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *Frederick* County, near *George-Town, Maryland*, a Convict Servant Man, named JAMES JOHNSON, alias *Ingram*, about 18 Years of Age, 5 Feet 3 Inches high, has short black Hair, is much pitted with the Small-Pox, and has been employed as a School-master. Had on, and took with him, a new Forrest Cloth Coat, with Mohair Buttons, a white Broad Cloth Jacket, which was a little too large for him, a Pair of white Serge Breeches, a white Shirt, and a Pair of Shoe Boots that has been lately Soled, a Castor Hat, and brown great Coat, about half worn. He likewise took with him, a bright bay Horse, about 14 Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, paces, very fast, trots and gallops; had a Man's new Saddle, Saddle-Cloth, and a blue Housing.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and delivers him to his Master, shall receive Three Pounds Reward, and Thirty Shillings for the Horse.

JOHN CLAGETT.

Bladensburgh, (Maryland) January 1, 1768.

I INTEND to Let, for a Term of Years, (and will give Possession either the ensuing Spring or Fall) about 500 Acres of Land, on the Side of the Eastern Branch of *Potowmack* River, at navigable Water, Five Miles from *Bladensburgh*, the same Distance from *George-Town*, and Eight Miles by Water from *Alexandria*; about 130 Acres are improveable Tide Marsh, 20 Acres of which are banked in, and has yielded, by Estimation, 100,000 *lb.* of Hay, yearly, for Four Years, and the Price of Hay, at the Towns above-mentioned, has always been 4 *l. per* 100 *lb.*——I shall reserve about 200 Acres to remain in Woods; so that there will be about 170 Acres of level Land to work besides the Meadow. There are 14 Bushels of Wheat, and 15 and an Half of Rye, sowed, and about 30 Acres of fresh Ground for Corn.——The Buildings are sufficient, and the Fences are in fine Order. I intend also to let Five Settlements, of about 100 Acres each, in the Woods, Part of the same Tract.

I want to sell 1500 Acres of Land, 30 Miles from *George-Town*, near *Potowmack* River; 300 of which is fine low Ground, with a large Plantation on it. The rest is Wood Land, good Soil, level, and clear of Stone; but there is no good Spring on the Land.——Also about 1300 Acres of Wood Land, 3 Miles higher. The Soil is good, as level as common, and well watered.——The Purchaser may have Credit, on paying Interest.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

*** If any one will give a good Price, I will sell the whole Tract on the Eastern Branch, which I proposed to Rent out, and give Credit to the Purchaser, on Condition that Interest be regularly paid; or, I will take Slaves in Payment of any Part, or the Whole.

ELK-RIDGE, *January* 1, 1768.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Friday the 22d Instant, on the Premises, (pursuant to the Last Will and Testament of EDWARD DORSEY, *deceased,*

ABOUT One Hundred Acres of valuable Land, being Part of said DORSEY's DWELLING PLANTATION, to which an indisputable Title will be made, by

(2v) JOHN & ELY DORSEY, Executors.

*** All Persons who are indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment, and those who have any Demands, are desired to bring their Accounts in, that they may be adjusted and paid off.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, by the SUBSCRIBER, *living near the Head of* South-River, *on Tuesday the 2d of* February,

A PARCEL of VALUABLE LAND, containing about 600 ACRES, all in one Body; whereon is a Dwelling-House, 26 Feet in Length, and 25 Feet in Breadth, Brick Chimney, with Three Fire Places, Two below Stairs, and One above; Two Rooms on the lower Floor, plaistered above and below, with Two Porches, the Sides are covered with Feather-edged Plank, the Roof with Cypress Shingles, and all in good Repair; Two large Gardens, paled in; a Well in the Yard, stoned up; Cellar; House; Kitchen; Quarter; Meat-House; Milk-house; Corn-house; Two logg'd Stables, Dove-tail'd Work, with Plank Lofts; a new Barn, 20 Feet in Length, 16 Feet in Breadth, the Floor plank'd for Threshing, and the Roof covered with Shingles; a large Apple-Orchard, of the best of Fruits; Peach-Orchards; Quince ditto; Cherry ditto; Five large Tobacco-Houses, and as many Tenements, in good Repair, that rents for Fifty Pounds a-Year; a Meadow completely cleared; another almost cleared; and full Thirty Acres to clear, exceeding rich; with Two other Orchards. The said Land is well watered and timbered. The Subscriber will give Attendance on every Wednesday, on the Premises, in order to shew, and treat with any Person inclinable to purchase.

JOHN WILMOT.

*** The Subscriber has Two TRACTS of LAND, lying on the Drafts of *Great-Pipe-Creek*, *Frederick* County, withing 14 Miles of *Frederick-Town*, containing 514 Acres, which he will either sell, lease, or rent. The Title is indisputable. *J. W.*

ANY SCHOOLMASTER that wants a Place, may, by applying to *Samuel Lane*, at *Pig-Point*, meet with good Encouragement. (2v)

BASIL FRANCIS,
WATCHMAKER *from* LONDON,
In Market-Street, BALTIMORE-TOWN,

MAKES, sells, and repairs Horizontal, Repeating, and all Sorts of Watches. As his Skill in Business is well known, he needs no Apologies. He only takes this Method to inform the Public, that there is one as capable of the Business here, as any in *Annapolis*. And, as he hath had the Success to give Satisfaction to those Gentlemen and Ladies that have been pleased to employ him, he hopes the Continuance of their Favours, as well as the Public in general, as they may depend on having their Work done in the best and neatest Manner, and at the lowest Rates.

*** Likewise sells Goldsmiths Work, and gives the full Value for old Gold and Silver.

ALL Persons indebted to *John Read Magruder*, are desired to come and settle their Accounts, and discharge their Balances. Constant Attendance is given for that Purpose, at his late Store, in *Upper Marlboro'*; where may be had, the usual Assortment of *European* and *East-India* GOODS, to be sold for Cash, Bills, or Tobacco, on reasonable Terms, by

(3v) MAGRUDER & HEPBURN.

Annapolis, December 31, 1767.

To be SOLD, for Want of EMPLOY,

TWO likely NEGRO LADS. The Purchaser may have Credit, paying Interest. For further Particulars, enquire of THO^s. JENINGS.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the Subscriber's Plantation, on *South-River*, in *Anne-Arundel* County, Two Plow Horses, one a white Horse, and the other a grey roan Horse; they are between 13 and 14 Hands high, the roan Horse is galled on one Shoulder, they are both dock'd, but the Brand, if any, not remembered. They were taken away in the Christmas Hollydays. Any Person that will deliver the said Horses, or either of them, to me, shall receive Two Dollars Reward for each. The roan Horse did belong to Mr. *Snowden*, and afterwards to Mr. *Samuel Tannehill*, near Mr. *Snowden*'s Iron-Works.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

Annapolis, *Dec.* 22, 1767.

THOMAS BALL,
From *LONDON*,

CONSIDERABLY encouraged by many GENTLEMEN in Town, intends the First of *January* next, to open SCHOOL in the House where Mr. *Goldsmith* lately liv'd, next Door to Mr. *Thomas Sparrow*'s, where he purposes teaching Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, and Navigation: He therefore solicits the Favour of the Public, to merit which, assiduous Care shall be taken to instruct the Pupils in the Principles of Morality and Humanity, as well as in their proper Branches of Learning.

Indisputable Recommendations, with respect to his Character and Abilities, can be produced.

*** He also purposes keeping an Evening SCHOOL, and to commence the same the Day of the Date aforesaid, having already engaged Ten Scholars.

December 9, 1767.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *London-Town*, on *South-River*, an Indented Servant Man, named WILLIAM COOKE, born in *Staffordshire*, in *England*, and has been in most Parts of *Ireland*, is about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a small Lump in his Forehead, a Mole on his left Cheek, thin Visag'd, and dark Eyes: Had on, when he went away, a Coarse Hat, bound round with Worsted Binding, thin black Hair, tied behind, and curled, a short grey Half-thick Coat, and Breeches, with black Horn Buttons on the Breeches, old Scarlet Cloth Waistcoat, turn'd, white Yarn Stockings, turn'd Pumps, white Shirt, and Muslin Stock, with a Brass Buckle: He may have other Cloaths with him, and probably will change his Name. He has been in the *East-Indies*, on board a Man of War, and boasts much of it, when drunk, in which he will not fail, if he can get Liquor. He was seen in *Annapolis*, on Monday Night, drunk. It is supposed he will go over the Bay, if he can.

Whoever takes up said Servant, and brings him home to his Master, shall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS, if taken within Ten Miles from *Annapolis*, and, if farther, THREE POUNDS Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid by

(t1) ALEXANDER FERGUSON.

*** He is a Taylor by Trade, and may pass for a Stay-maker, as he has work'd at that Business some Time. *A. F.*

Annapolis, December 31, 1767.

TO BE SOLD,

THE SCHOONER BOAT, BETSEY, as she now lies in the Dock, with all her Apparel and Furniture. For further Particulars, enquire of the Subscriber, (3v) ROBERT BRYCE.

Prince-George's County, *Dec.* 17, 1767.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away, last Night, from the Subscribers, a Convict Servant Man, named JOHN EVANS, a Tailor by Trade, about Five Feet Eight Inches high, has short black Hair, and a smooth Face and Look, and stammers much when surprized: Had on, and carried with him, an old blue Surtout Coat, with Metal Buttons, a brown Sagathy Suit, lined with white, the Waistcoat has Metal Buttons; a brown lapell'd Frize Waistcoat; a white Flannel ditto; a new Castor Hat, Yarn Stockings, white and check Shirts; a blue Ratteen Pair of Breeches, and several other Things unknown. He also took with him a likely bay Horse, about 14 Hands high, has a small white Spot on the End of his Nose, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, O S; a good Saddle, with large Swivel Stirrups, a blue fringed Cloth Housing, stripp'd Swanskin Saddle Cloth, and Snaffle Bridle.

Whoever secures the said Servant and Horse, so that they may be had again, shall have Three Pounds for the Horse and Saddle, and Forty Shillings for the Servant, and reasonable Charges, if brought home, paid by

BASIL WARING,
(v4) JOHN WARING.

Annapolis, *Dec.* 16, 1767.

WILLIAM HARDY,

ENCOURAGED by many Gentlemen, in this Place, intends the First of next Month, to open SCHOOL in the House where Mr. *Littleton* formerly taught, next Door to Mr. *William Roberts*, where he purposes teaching Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, in a familiar and approved Method, and flatters himself, he can render Satisfaction: He therefore solicits the Countenance of the Public, to merit and preserve which, shall be his peculiar Study, and constant Endeavour.

*** Unexceptionable Recommendations, respecting Morals, &c. can be produced.

N. B. He intends opening an Evening-School, for the Convenience of those who cannot attend in the Day.

LATELY PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,
THE MARYLAND ALMANACK, for the Year 1768.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, living at *Monocacy*, in *Frederick* County, on the 8th of *September* last, a HORSE and MARE. The Horse is of a dun Colour, about 16 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with the Letter O, has a large Mane, and a black Streak on the Ridge of his Back. The Mare is of a light bay Colour, about 14 Hands high, has a large Star in her Forehead, a black Mane and Tail, and a black Streak on her Back, has Two Lumps on her left hind Leg, about the Size of Musket-Balls, and paces, trots, and gallops.

Whoever brings the above Creatures to the Subscriber, or Mr. *Conrad Grosh*, in *Frederick-Town*, shall receive a Reward of Ten Pounds, paid by

(w3) CHRISTIAN KOSSEL.

THE Subscriber having a good ASSORTMENT of GOODS remaining on Hand, he will dispose of them on very easy Terms, for Cash, Tobacco, or Bills. Short Credit will be given to the Purchaser, giving Bond with Security. He also desires all Persons who have open Accounts with him, either in the Store, or Balances, as Sheriff of *Anne-Arundel* County, that they will come and settle the same, to prevent such Steps as would be disagreeable to them, as well as to

WILLIAM STEWART.

Prince-George's County, *November* 11, 1767.

TO BE RENTED,

THE PLANTATION, and Five NEGROES, lately belonging to NICHOLAS LOWE DARNALL, lying in *Baltimore* County, near the Fork of *Gunpowder*, and about 12 Miles from *Baltimore-Town*. The Land is good, and the Buildings upon it new, convenient either for Planting, or Farming. Any Person inclinable to Rent, may know the Terms, by applying to FRANCIS HALL.

Annapolis, *Nov.* 27, 1767.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT,
GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER, and LAPIDARY,
Has opened Shop, opposite Dr. HENRY STEVENSON's, *in* Gay-Street, BALTIMORE-TOWN,

WHERE Ladies and Gentlemen may depend that constant Attendance will be given, and the greatest Expedition observed in any Orders they shall be pleased to favour him with. As he has provided proper Persons, which in the several Branches are calculated to give Content, so he will engage they cannot procure, on the Continent, any Articles in that Way, on better Terms than those which are manufactured by him. He keeps the Work he sells in Repair, *gratis*; and gives the best Prices for Old GOLD, SILVER, SILVER-LACE, and BALTIMORE-STONE.

*** He continues to attend the Business in ANNAPOLIS, as usual, and returns his sincere Thanks to his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, for the Encouragement he has met with there, and hopes a Continuance of the same.

WILLIAM KNAPP,
WATCHMAKER, *in* ANNAPOLIS,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Gentlemen of *Baltimore*, that any Commands in the WATCH-WAY, delivered at the above Shop, shall be carefully executed, and speedily returned to said Shop; as he has now for that Purpose, established such an Intercourse between *Baltimore* and this Place, that will admit of no Disappointment.

Elk-Ridge Landing, *November* 17, 1767.

THE Subscriber, pursuant to the Acceptance of his Proposal, at opening his Store, expects that all those who were pleased to favour him with their Custom, will, without Compulsion, comply with the Terms proposed: And that none may have the least evasive Excuse, because of the scarcity of Money, he will take Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Flax-seed, or any other merchantable Commodity, at the Current Price; and every Delinquent, who will not comply with these Terms, or come and settle his Account, by giving his Bond or Note, may expect to be used as the Rigour of the Law directs.

SAMUEL DORSEY, Jun.

Anne-Arundel County, *November* 24, 1767.

RAN away last Night, from the Subscriber, living near *Patapsco* Ferry, an *English* Convict Servant Man, named BARTHOLOMEW CROSS, about 30 Years of Age, a tall slender Fellow, sandy Complexion, and has a scald Head: Had on when he went away, a brown *Devonshire* Jacket, a Nankeen ditto under it, old white Shirt, a new Pair of brown Half-thick Breeches, with one Pocket, a Pair of black and white Stockings, footed with white Yarn, an old Pair of *English* Shoes, two old Felt Hats sewed together round the Edge with blue Yarn, and a new worsted Cap. Whoever takes up said Servant and brings him to the Subscriber, or secures him so as he may be had again, shall have a Reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS if taken in the County, and FORTY SHILLINGS if out of the County, besides what the Law allows, paid by

CHRISTOPHER GARDENER.

*** He broke *Queen-Anne* Jail sometime in *September* last, and went by the Name of *Richard Adwell*.

To be SLOD, by the SUBSCRIBER, *in* George-Town, Frederick *County*,

A VALUABLE WATER LOT, with a good DWELLING-HOUSE. For Terms, apply to Mr. *William Deakins*, jun. in *George-Town*.

T. ADDISON, jun.

Kent-Island, *November* 19, 1767.

RAN away from the Subscriber, a Convict Servant Man, named JOSEPH HAINES, about 30 Years of Age, and about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, swarthy Complexion, short black Hair, and his Beard grey, his Body is much scarified, if well look'd into, his Cloaths are uncertain; it is thought he is a good Scholar, writes a pretty good Hand, and drolls in Speech.

Whoever takes up and secures said Servant, so as his Master may have him again, shall receive Four Dollars Reward, paid by JOHN LEGG.

THIS is to acquaint the Public, that the Subscriber has procured himself good BOATS and HANDS, to cross the Bay, from BROAD-CREEK to ANNAPOLIS, and from ANNAPOLIS to BROAD-CREEK, on KENT-ISLAND, and will carry Passengers as follows: Man and Horse, at 10*s*. Single Man, 5*s*. Single Horse, 7*s*. 6*d*. Chair, 7*s*. 6*d*. He likewise keeps a House of Entertainment at BROAD-CREEK, on KENT-ISLAND, where Travellers may depend on being used in the kindest Manner, by

(tf) JOHN BRYAN.

Prince-George's County, *Sept.* 7, 1767.

STOLEN out of the Subscriber's Pasture, on Monday Night, the 31st of AUGUST last, a large light coloured grey Horse, near 15 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock B. He has a Ridge Mane and Bob Tail, paces, trots, and gallops, and has been used to draw in a Chaise.

Whoever brings him to the Subscriber, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, with reasonable Charges, if brought home, and FIVE POUNDS for the Thief, if he be Convicted, paid by

(tf) BENJAMIN HALL, Son of FRANCIS.

IMPORTED,
In the NELLY, *Capt.* M'KIRDY, *from* GLASGOW, *and to be sold by the Subscriber, at his Store,* CHAPTICO, ST. MARY's *County, for Tobacco, or a very moderate Advance, in Cash, or Bills of Exchange*,

A LUMPING PARCEL of GOODS, consisting of coarse Broad Cloths, Forrest Cloths, *German* Serge, Worsted Shag, and Trimmings, and a few Pieces of *Kendal* Cottons, and coarse Plaiding, to the Amount of Two Hundred Pounds Cost.

(tf) PHILIP BRISCOE.

BALTIMORE-TOWN, *Sept.* 21, 1767.

EDWARD PRESTON, STAYMAKER, *from* LONDON,

At his Shop, opposite Dr. HENRY STEVENSON's, *in* GAY-STREET,

BEGS Leave to inform the Public in general, and the Ladies in particular, that he makes all kind of STAYS in the neatest Manner, and after the newest, most genteel, and best approv'd Fashions, at the same Prices formerly charged by Mr. CHARLES WALLACE, and with the same Abatement, if paid for within a Month after Delivery. Those Ladies who may be pleased to favour him with their Commands, may depend on being serv'd with Dispatch, as he has a proper Supply of every Material suitable for his Business, and a sufficient Number of Assistants. The Measure of STAYS, if not taken by himself, must be measured after the following Manner:

I. From the Top of the Breast, to the End of the Peak.
II. From under the Arm, down as low as the Waist.
III. From the Top of the Back, to the Bottom of the Lace Holes.
IV. Round the Body, over the Breast.
V. Round the Body, over the smallest Part of the Waist.
VI. From Arm to Arm, over the Breast.

*** All Letters (Post paid) with Orders, will be punctually answered, by

Their most humble Servant,

(12m) EDWARD PRESTON.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from *Elk-Ridge*, a likely Bay MARE, about Thirteen Hands and a Half high, Six Years old, branded on the near Shoulder, P D, with a Star in her Forehead, some White on her Feet, and a white Spot on her Back. She paces, trots, and gallops, and has been lately shod all round.

Whoever takes up the said Mare, and brings her to the Subscriber, shall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward, paid by

(tf) BENJAMIN DORSEY.

ANNAPOLIS, *October* 25, 1767.

SCHEME
OF THE
MARYLAND LIBERTY LOTTERY.

THE Lower House of Assembly of MARYLAND, have constantly, and ineffectually, hitherto, since Seventeen Hundred and Thirty-nine, RESOLVED, That his Lordship hath no Right to collect Twelve-pence per Hogshead on Tobacco exported.

A CONSTITUTIONAL TAX on the People to support an Agent of the Appointment of the Lower House, has been greatly desired, frequently attempted, and as often refused by the Upper House.

THE Lower House of Assembly contend, That the Clerk of the Council his reasonable Reward, as well as every other Expence necessarily attending the Execution of the Powers of Government, ought to be defrayed out of the FINES, FORFEITURES, ESCHEATS, and OTHER MONIES, received by the Government for the Support thereof; and, "That "Sentiment being directly opposite to the Opinion "of the Upper House had, on mature Consideration, "formed upon the Subject of the Clerk of the Coun-"cil's Claim," principally occasioned the Non-payment of the Public Debt for upwards of Ten Years: The Distress of Trade for Want of a Circulating Medium, and the extreme Necessity of Public Credit, compelled the Lower House to agree to an Appeal to his Majesty in Council, on the Subject Matter of Difference, without the Allotment of any Public Money for that Purpose, as the only Means to settle Disputes, restore Public Credit, and lay a sure Foundation for the future Ease and Good of the Province.

A SUBSCRIPTION therefore, by RESOLVE of the Lower House, has been open'd, and Subscriptions are taken in by every Member, for maintaining an Agent, and supporting the Appeal on the Part of the People, as well as obtaining Redress of their OTHER Grievances; and, by RESOLVE also of the Lower House, as an additional Means of raising Money for the same Purposes, the following SCHEME of a LOTTERY, by which to raise ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Common Money, is submitted to the PUBLIC.

1 PRIZE	of	£. 500	is	£. 500
1	—	250	—	250
1	—	100	—	100
2	—	50	are	100
2	—	30	—	60
4	—	20	—	80
4	—	15	—	60
10	—	10	—	100
20	—	5	—	100
50	—	4	—	200
80	—	3	—	240
73	—	2 : 10	—	182 : 10
2250	—	2	—	4500
1 First drawn Blank,	-	-	-	15 : 15
1 Last drawn Blank,	-	-	-	15 : 15
2500 Prizes.				£. 6500
2500 Blanks.				
5000 Tickets, at Thirty Shillings each, amount to -				£. 7500
From which deduct -				1000
				£. 6500

TWO and an Half per Cent to be deducted from the Prizes, to defray the Expences of the Lottery.

THE Drawing to be in the Court-House at ANNAPOLIS, in the Presence of the Managers, and as many of the Adventurers as shall be pleased to attend.

THE Managers are, WILLIAM MURDOCK, Esq; Messieurs THOMAS SPRIGG, WILLIAM PACA, JOHN WEEMS, THOMAS GASSAWAY, *South-River*, THOMAS RINGGOLD, B. T. B. WORTHINGTON, HENRY HALL, JOHN HAMMOND, THOMAS JOHNSON, JOHN HALL, of *Annapolis*, and SAMUEL CHASE, or such of them as shall chuse to act.

THE said Managers to give Bond to the Honourable SPEAKER, and be upon Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust.

A LIST of the PRIZES to be published in the *MARYLAND* GAZETTE, and the Prizes paid as soon as the Drawing is finished; and those not demanded in Six Months after the Drawing, to be deemed as generously given to the above Use.

The SCHEME to be made public in the *MARYLAND* and *VIRGINIA* GAZETTES, and *PENNSYLVANIA* JOURNAL.

"LIFE, without LIBERTY, is worse than DEATH."

TICKETS may be had of any of the Managers, and of most of the Members of the Lower House of Assembly.

*** There not having been such a full Return of the SALE of TICKETS as could have been wished; rather too many TICKETS to lie on the Risk of the SCHEME, being still unsold; and as the Winter Season will be too far advanced after the *November* County Courts, the MANAGERS have resolved to begin the Drawing certainly, on the Thursday after the Third Tuesday in *May* next, when many of the Adventurers may attend, with Convenience. It is hoped by that Time all the TICKETS will be sold; but if they should not, the PUBLIC may rely on the LOTTERY's being then drawn.

The MANAGERS take this Opportunity to return their hearty Thanks to those Gentlemen, who have assisted in the SALE of TICKETS, and beg they will return any they may have unsold, at least a Week before the Drawing.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHERINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s*. 6*d*. a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted the First Time, for 5*s*. and 1*s*. for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At same Place may be had, ready Printed, most kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of several Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neatest and most expeditious Manner, on applying as above.